

Session 7 China part 1

Activity 1

Boycotts; effective or window-dressing?

Per the Department of State website

<https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/pubs/fs/90689.htm>

The U.S. Congress continued to pass restrictive legislation regarding Chinese immigration; new laws aimed both at preventing the arrival of more Chinese and establishing guidelines for the ultimate removal of all of those already in the United States. These exclusionary laws contributed to the ghettoization of Chinese communities in the United States as Chinese become more and more concentrated in insular Chinatowns in major urban areas across the country.

1905-06: Anti-American Boycotts in China

After the United States and China failed to come to an agreement on a new immigration treaty in 1904, Chinese in Shanghai, Beijing, and other cities launched boycotts of U.S. products and businesses. Some of the inspiration for the boycotts came from Chinese living in the United States, but the primary motivation was the nationalism that was rising in China.

Using the above synopsis and by briefly researching the Geary Act create a summary of the details of the anti-American, Chinese boycott of American goods.

1. Was it effective?
2. What were the results?

Next, compare it to the anti-German boycotts of 1933 and, in response, the reciprocal boycott in Germany of Jewish-owned businesses.

3. Rate the effectiveness of each boycott
4. What were the results of each?
5. Create a three column chart and compare them to each other based on similar data:
 - a. Length of boycott
 - b. Note if violence accompanied the boycott
 - c. Determine if they were effective and, if so, what were the impacts
 - d. If they were effective, what was the duration of the impacts
6. Write a summary of these boycotts and either defend the concept of boycotts as effective tools or refute their effectiveness